# Acms - and Herald. fairfield

# WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1884.

### The Poke Bonnet.

How much I admire the bewitching poke Which half hides the roses that bloom in her Why, Cupid, I know, has his throne there Concealed in its trimmings of mull or of The style isn't new, for our grandmothers And they were not wanting in beauty or Their granddaughters love it, the young men The charming poke bonnet that hides a

sweet face; The ravishing bonnet, the exquisite bonnet,. Bewildering bonnet, that shades a sweet The fair, shapely head is half hidden within

And part of the beautiful face disappears— How often I've kissed the lips glowing warm The while the coarse fibres were tickling my Away with the hat with the feather upon it! Within my effection 'twili ne'er have a place. Oh, give me the mull-trimmed, the coarse Straw poke bonnet.
The heart-snaring bonnet that shades a sweet face; The beautiful bonnet, the exquisite bonnet. The ravishing bonnet that bides a sweet

## CRUEL KINDNESS.

-Somerville Journal.

"Martha!" I called, hearing a step in the room next .my own sleepingroom, where I sat reading a letter just

"Yes, ma'am," was the prompt answer; and Martha came in-a quiet, middle-aged woman, who had been in my service twenty long years; who had nursed my children, now lying in the cemetery, had been my own devoted nurse when my husband's sudden death prostrated me for weeks. A servant, out my most devoted friend as well. "Martha," I said, "I have a letter

from Mrs. Joyce." Martha waited for further informa-

"Miss Bertha," I said, "wants to come here, and have Dr. Preston operate upon her eyes. Dr. Preston says the operation will be a difficult and dangerous one, and the result very doubtful. But Miss Bertha, who has been so resigned to her . 3s of sight, so submissive and patient, has become restless and irritable, and insists upon the operation. What I called you for Martha, was to ask if you will take the care of her-take her out, sleep in her room, devote your whole time to her?" "Gladly, ma'am. The poor afflicted

"And will you go to Castleton for her? You will be glad to see Mr.

The old woman's face brightened. Fredrick Stevenson, my husband's as well, was the very idol of Martha's heart. To believe her was to believe Mr. Fred the model of manly perfection, physically and mentally.

It was only natural that my sister should make her house a second home to him, and I was fearful from her letter that it was some hastily spoken opinion of his that has caused Bertha's sudden resolution. For ten years, since she was a child of eight, she had borne the loss of sight-caused by illness-without complaint, and had felt ter the first removal of the bandage it as little as a family of devoted brothers and sisters could make her. She delicate, dangerous operation might was the darling of all of them, from Susie, who was two years older than that let a noonday glare fall upon the herself, and was feet, hands, and eyes to her, down to baby Johnnie, who carefully led her to her seat in the house or garden as gently and as successfully as Susie herself. Nobody was ever too busy to wait on Bertha, and fliction gave her a throne she never intended to vacate.

Never shall I forget the first interasked him to call in a day or two after Bertha's arrival, wishing to give her the opportunity to rest after the journey. But she had not been an hour in the house when she asked me to send for him, or take her to his surgery. She was trembling with excitment, and not dare to take her out, and sent for him. She was not still a moment until he came, pacing up and down the long | The Keystone of a Great Tower Laid. parlors, her shaking hands outstretched before her, or standing at the window, as if she could watch for him. Every few moments she did what I had play for me. She could not rest.

You will open my eyes for me!" his own, and led her to a seat.

were crimson, and the veins upon her

will be so obedient, so patient, doctor. You will not refuse me?" "I will not refuse you," he said; "but I can do nothing until you have

conquered this excitement. You must be tranquil, or I cannot operate.' "I will be. Give me one ray of hope, and I will be quiet!"

It was pitiful to see how she tried. even then, to control her restless fin- stonework completed by the end of the gers and quivering lips. The doctor motioned me to follow him and call Martha. I sent Bertha to her own elevation the iron work commences room with the doctor's orders to lie and goes up 195 feet higher, until, to down for an hour or two.

"I will perform the operation, Mrs. Stovenson," he said to me, "because your niece will have it done by someone else if I refuse. But I teil you frankly, it is not advisable."

"There is a chance, though?" I asked, almost as eagerly as poor Bertha

"I dare not ask myself," I said sad-

ly. "I know nothing."
"I will see her again to-morrow. In strongly advise the meantime I would strongly advise von to call in your family physician, to citement. She seems on the verge of

eagerly obeyed the doctor's directions. of Rome, is suspended at an altitude e understood that the operation must be delayed until her nerves were calmed; and it was pitiful to see how she strove to be tranquil, and how the very effort seemed to defeat its object. It was nearly three weeks before Dr.

Preston was willing to undertake the operation, and in that time I was too sorrowfully convinced of the cause of poor Bertha's anxiety to regain her The supposed fossil is about the size of she would listen to Martha's long de- human face-eyes, nose, mouth, forescriptions of my nephew's persections. head, cheeks and chin-may all be dis More than once I saw Bertha steal | cerned.

into his room and grope about there, touching the objects with which he was associated. She had Martha tell her where he usually sat, which was his favorite chair, and she had taken his photograph to her own room, delighted to pass her fingers over the flat surface, no doubt fancying she could trace

the features. I wrote my sister, and the letter confirmed my fears. Governed by the tender sympathy any true man must feel for such afflictions as Bertha's, Fred had joined the family in their devotion to the blind girl. Not dreaming of the harm he was doing, he had been ever ready to guide her, to read to her, to describe for her the scenes around them, and most innocently he had won s woman's heart, we care he had thought t was but a child's affection offered to

The operation performed by Dr. Preston was successful as far as he could judge, but Bertha's eyes were most carefully bandaged, and every precaution taken to keep out every ray of light. She was much calmer when the ordeal was once passed, but it pained me to see how pale and drawn her face had become, how slowly and

languidly she moved. Summer weather was coming, when one morning as I sat in my little sitting room, Fred came in. "How I startled you," he said, "laughing at the jump he gave; "you did not expect me. But I must tell you

my good news myself. You must congratulate me first.' I looked up, but did not answer him. A strange dread of what was coming

"I have won my wife," he said, gai-"Did you guess from my letter that loved Susie Joyce?" It was not I who spoke. A low,

wailing tone was in the voice, and we both started as Bertha came in, her hands, as usual, outstretched before her. Fred sprang to meet her, and took the little white hands in his own. "You will be my dear little sister," he said, so utterly unsuspicious, that,

if he had had any doubt before, it was gone then. "Your little sister! Yes," and then, before I could stop her, she threw off the bandage from her eyes. Widely

straining them, she cried-"I see you! I see you!" and fainted For nine long days she raved in wildest delirium, revealing the secret of her pure, young heart seeming to see Fred's face constantly before her. His sorrow was very sincere, as he realized, at last, the mischief he had so innocently

committed. "She seemed such a child," he said to me, "and her affliction seemed to set nephew, who had been our adopted son her apart from the thought of love-

> The fever left Bertha at last, only to increase our fear. Utterly exhausted, without will or power to raily, we knew she was dying. Her mother and Susie had come to me, and helped to nurse her, and many bitter tears poor Susie shed as the pitiful cries to "see Fred once" told her the secret of her sister's

> illness. "Only once!" she would cry; but afthe sight was hopelessly gone. The have been successful, but the rash act eyes was fatal Bertha saw Fred once, and again the night of blindness fell

upon her. He stood beside her, one of our sorrowful group, as she passed away. She had taken the Holy Communion for the she had often laughingly said her af- last time, had listened to the prayer of our good minister, and, knowing the end was near, asked for Fred. He took the little hand she stretched out as she view we had with Dr. Preston. I had heard his step, and bending over, pressed his lips upon her forehead.

"Good-bye!" she whispered. "You will think of me sometimes! I am glad it is Susie you love." He spoke a few words only Bertha heard, and then made a hasty motion to us to come again to her. Holding her very lips were white, so that I did | his hand, hearing his voice, our poor, blind child had passed away.

# Three hundred people, with upturn-

ed faces and staring eyes watched the monster marble keystone of the arch never seen her do before in all the ten of the big tower of the Public Buildings years of darkness, opened her eyes at Philadelphia as it swung in air. A wide, to their fullest extent, and strain- slight board railing kept the crowd ed them in a stare that was sickening from getting under the stone. Slender to see. It was quite in vain that I two-inch steel cables, looking hardly tried by every loving device to win her strong enough to bear a workman's to sit quietly beside me, to talk, even to weight, held the mass. A tall man, with reddish whiskers, made the sig-When at last the doctor entered the | nal to "hoist away," and a black giant room, she went quickly to him, crying: | arm stretching out from above the mar-"Dr. Preston, î must see! I must! ble top, 190 feet in the air, gathered in the slender cords. The figure of a He took both her extended hands in workman, seeming as though viewed from the large end of a telescope, "Every hour of this excitement less-ens your chance," he answered. "You looked down. Beneath the stone a are in a fever now and I can do noth- mason nonchalantly chipped away with hammer and chisel at a marble block. And indeed the poor child's cheeks | The grimy giant's arm made a sweep and stopped over the aperture where the six tons of marble were to lodge, "You will look at them? You will From the courtyard below the immense look at my eyes?" she pleaded. "I block looked as though two men could lift it. Across Penn Square the brass hands of the Broad Street Station clock noted the flight of two hours before the keystone was in place.

"The heaviest stone in the tower is the covering piece in the circle forming the lower front of the tower. It weighs thirty-two tons," said Foreman Lawrence. "I expect to have all the season of 1886. The height of the tower then will be 340 feet. the crown of William Penn's hat, the height of 535 feet is reached."-Philadelphia Times:

## Boston Slang.

"Dear, dear, where have you been girls," said a Boston mother to her daughters, who returned late from an entertainment. "We've been carmining the municipality," giggled the eldest. "And observing the pachyderm,"† laughed the second. "And vociferating the female to an extraordinary elevation." thimed in the third. "Dear, dear, dear!" exclaimed the see if he can control this feverish ex- | mother in expostulatory tones. "There's no harm done, mamma," pouted the fourth; "everything is amiable, and the I followed his advice, and Bertha fowl, whose cackling was the salvation Explanatory Chart-\*Painting the over the left is positive town red. †Seeing the elephant. †Whooping her up. §Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high.—

Somerville Journal. An Arkansas man thinks he has exhumed the petrified head of a fairy. a large walnut. The features of the

QUARTZ JEWELRY. An Industry Confined to the State of

California. The making of quartz jewelry is peculiarly a California industry. Its man-ufacture was begun in the early days following the gold discovery. Though quartz fit for the art of the jeweler is found all over California, the best is that coming from the mines of the Grass valley. It is not often the miner comes across rock which would find a sale among the jewelers. The gold has to be evenly distributed and not lumpy, so that it has passed through the necessary stages to prepare it for setting the spots and seams are well seattered through the rock. The quartz which a miner thus procures is sent down either to a bank or an assay office, and from there the jeweler receives notice that'a consignment is ready for auction. The bids then depend entirely upon the state of the stock held by the different bidders, and should a jeweler happen to be in want of quariz, the amount paid would be double that which he

would pay on any other occasion.

As a rule the jeweler pays much

higher for the rough quartz than would one who desired to purchase the gold to melt. The quartz as taken by the jeweler is brought in lumps weighing from one to ten pounds, and in this condition it is handed over to a mechanic for the purpose of being cut into slabs. The process is an easy one and nearly similar to that followed by the marble-cutters. The saw by which this operation is performed is circular and made of sheet tin and charged with water and emery. The quartz is held up to it, and in its revolutions it divides the quartz. The slabs in which the quartz is cut do not generally exceed one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The preliminary work is then over. It is not till the jewely is made, the fittings, as it were, that these slabs are again cut, then fitted into the gold and cemented. It is then ground off level with the gold and finally polished until it assumes that brightness as when ex-

The coloring of quartz is extremely rich and varied, being found in the same section of country in white and black and pink and blue. Hitherto there has been no preference expressed by the buyer for the color of the quartz in the trinket. Perhaps this has been obviated by the jeweler, who, in the manufacture of even the smallest article, never fails to give as varied an assortment of quartz as is possible. The method of the valuation of quartz rock is peculiar. It is first weighed as any other material, and then under water, as rock weighs next to nothing when under water surface. The amount of cold imbedded in the roc

process be determined. There have not been men wanting who have attempted to make artificial quartz to be used in the manufacture of large goods, in the way of card tables and similar articles, but decided failure has followed each and every at tempt. Whether quartz jewelry will ever become fashionable is a question which the business men of this city give no long thought. They declare their

inability to use quartz fantastically, or to sufficiently fine it down so as to cut it into delicate flowers and leaves. There is an air of substantiality about all the trinkets made for ladies, which, though handsome, have somewhat of a clumsy look. And the jeweler has to contend against a difficulty which lies on the opposite side. Quariz cannot be had in sufficiently large pieces to use in the manufacture of objects of use and ornament.

Some years ago a jewel-casket was made in this city for the wife of a certain rich judge, which in itself was a marvel of beauty and elegance, it being of solid gold and quartz, having four panels, each five inches in length and three in width. The cost incurred in this work was enormous and the amount of labor incredible. Some slight estimate of the trouble may be formed when the maker of the casket had to employ a man who traveled for two entire months through the mines in search for quartz of sufficient size to execute the order.

After diligent inquiry among several workers it was estimated that not over \$150,000 worth of quartz jewelry is disposed of in this city during a year and not \$25,000 worth is bought for people to wear in San Francisco. - San Fran-

Curiosity of Medical Life. An English paper gives some of the curiosities of medical life. It is the duty of one doctor to take lunch every day at a great castle belonging to a noble lord. The household is immense, and there is just the chance that there may be some case of indisposition demanding attention. He gets some of the best company and best lunches in England, and only charges a guinea for each attendance. There is a wealthy man near a great city who cannot bear to be left for the night. There is a physician of great ability who drives out of town nightly to sleep at his residence; he is consequently debarred evening society, and if he goes out to dinner has to leave his friends before wine. He has to charge his patient £1,000 a year. One young doctor has a standing engagement of £400 s year to look after the health of an old lady. She had to be inspected three times a day, was strong as a horse, and so selfish and perverse that he had great trouble with her .- Troy Times.

A controversy as to why women button their clothes from right to left, and men from left to right, has led to an elaborate display of learning and wit. One writer declares that men have buttoned from left to right since the earliest Assyrian dynasties. Another asserts that the mode of buttoning distinguishes the Mussulman and the Hindoo in India, while a third says that the writer need not go as far as India for an illustration, as the women of America are recognicable by the male system of buttoning from left to right. The ladies of New Orleans. who held to the other fashion to a recent period, did so because of the is the practice that is followed to-day temperature up to 106 or 107 it depends French colonization of Louisiana. A in making the great white wines of lady insists that her sex button from France and Germany; but it will cerright to left because the dressmakers | tainly not be adopted in California | burn. The tinder in the blood may be so fix their dresses, and denies that man has any right to draw invidious | cheap as it is at present. Instead, that | ed out and the fires smothered, or the inferences; while a sardonic and sar- practice will be followed which is rec- vitality may be kept up until the tinder castic enemy of female rights declares ommended by those writers who advise is all consumed and the fires go down hitherto unknown in our experience." that the placing of the right thumb that the grapes of each variety be left of their own accord.—Pillsburg Disruling mind.

> A wild man, captured in Ocheecee Swamp, near Chattahoochee, and carried to Tallahassee, had been swimming in Ocheecee Lake, from island to island, and when taken was entirely destitute of clothing, emaciated and entirely covered with a phenomenal growth of hair. He could give no account of himself, and the theory is shot-not for the elopement, but for that he escaped from an asylum in reviving the coachman joke in 7,000 some other state.

Character in Gait.

It is well to beware of the man who carries his left foot in toward his bight in walking, giving the impression that his right foot turns out and his left turns in. This man is a natural petty larcenist. He may perhaps have never stolen in his life, but that was because of fear, or lack of opportunity, but all the same he is liable at any time to sequester unconsidered trifles for pure wantonness. He is of a kleptomanine nature; but he is not nearly so dangerous as the man who deliberately lifts his leg up from the thigh as though he was going up-stairs. That man is a natural and an educated villain. In England, where the tread-mill is used. in prisons, many convicts acquire that peculiar step, but it is the natural, careful, cat-like tread of the criminal. The anxious to bear the burdens of others, while the girl with the arched foot is nearly sure to be selfish, and certain to be a coquetto if she walks on her toes

eclat, and, while often a good fellow, generally unreliable. The diplomat fisheries. and the financier have a smooth, glid To say that a person walks like a lady or like a gentleman is high praise. consciousness of rectitude and pride of ing to apply these rules to men, one knows it must be remembered that all thieves are not caught, and all suspected persons are not bad. -Alta Cali-

American Literary Women.

The death of Mary Clemmer Hudson is the latest breach in American anthories the latest breach in American anthories the most ship. She was at one time the most attractive writer on the Independent, attractive writer on the Independent, and Bowen has never been able to fill house, the many-roomed residence in all the trouble they can, and make The death of Mary Clemmer Hudson her place. The most interesting feature, however, in her life, is her intimacy with the sisters Alice and Phebe Cary, whose memoirs she gave the world in a very attractive form. The Carys were the most remarkable pair of sisters New York ever contained. They came hither poor and endured great privation while building up a reputation, which eventually brought a competency. They lived, however, long enough to win the admiration of the best intellects of the day, and bore an important part in founding Sorosis, which is the most admirable club in this city. To return to Mrs. Hudson, one is reminded by her death of that brilliant array of female writers which has so recently passed away. Among these may be mentioned Sarah Parton (Fanny Fern), the Cary sisters, Miss Chubbuck (Fanny Forrestor); also Amelia B. Welly, Mrs. Osgood, Anna Cora Mowatt, Elizabeth Oakes Smith and Lydia Maria Child. It may be said that Mrs. Hudson was one of the few female writers who won a position in Washington, and commanded the respect of the highest dignitaries of the

Vation. The success of these clever women should not be mentioned with a view of leading others to depend on literature. Without going into details, the painful fact is everywhere apparent that both ournalism and book-making are too crowded to allow any encouragement. Coming down from literature to other employments, the female population in this city is so disproportionally great that even the struggle for existence be-comes intense. A few days ago a crowd of women thronged a public building to a degree that excited general inquiry. It was explained by the fact that an advertisement for a girl in an office appeared that morning and a situation which hardly yielded a meager living was sought for by hundreds, all of whom, with but one exception, were disappointed. It was a sad spectacle, but such is the reality. The poor shop girls, or "white slaves," as they are sometimes called, may be objects of pity, but not more so than the bookbinders, vest hands, cap makers and followers of a score of other employments. Type-writing is a very neat kind of work, but is entirely overdone. Telegraphy probably pays the best of all female employments, but there are a hundred applications for every vacancy. The only kind of employment that is not overdone is housework, and we all know that American girls are above the kitchen. What a pity that this ridiculous notion of taste should be a bar to usefulness!-New York Letter in Utica Herald.

Gathering Grapes. ones, but even picking off separately three or four grapes from each bunch where it is not evenly ripened; and this on the vines till they are all fairly ripe, palch. and that they be gathered clean at one picking. Where, however, different varieties are planted in the same vineyard, which ripen at different periods, those only should be picked at the same time which ripen together. - California Wine Press.

The young man who ran away with Signor Morosini's daughter should be newspapers.

SPONGES.

A Place Where "Sponging" is the Regular and Congenial Business.

There is no single industry of so much financial importance to Nassau, I think, as the sponge fisheries. "Sponging" is a regular business in Nassau, of such large proportions that a Sponge Exchange has been established, governed by rules on the plan of the Stock Exchange; and to do a sponge business successfully in Nassau a firm must be represented in the Exchange. Sponge is an important thing in Nassau. It is plenty, of course, and cheap. You see sponges lying in the streets and kicking about the wharves that in New York we would have to pay fifty cents or \$1 for. Wherever sponge can be used in place of cotton or woolen cloths girl who walks with a flat foot planted it is used. Kitchen maids use sponges squarely on the ground, as though she for "disheloths," and frequently the wanted it to grow there, may not be seat in a boat is nothing but an imatractive as the girl with the arched instep, but she is a good deal betternatured. She is sure to be a good nurse, kind hearted, sympathetic, they are used for almost every continuous the hands of the state ceivable purpose. Around the hotel in the winter are always two or three "boys" with long strings of them, trying to sell them to the Americans. The man of short, nervous steps Hardly any visitor leaves Nassau withalways a business man of energy, but out taking a box of them along. I if the stride is from the knee only. It bought a string of about fifteen sponges is cold and selfish caring for no one that stretched out far higher than my but himself. The man whose stride head, for "one-and-six," or thirty-sevlong and at the same time energetic, is en and a half cents. They make very generally bright, always erratic and fine presents to give to your friends ill-balanced, often conceited, always when you get home, they are so cheap, careless, fond of admiration, generally and a sponge is more valuable when willing to sacrifice much for praise and you know it has just been brought by somebody you know from the sponge

The sponging fleet is composed of ing walk, hard to describe, but easy to small schooners ranging from ten to recognize. There is nothing sneaking forty tons. Each schooner carries from about it, but it betokens careful defour to six men, and makes periodical liberation, as though every step were trips out to the sponge beds around duly considered before being made. Abaco, Andros Island and Exuma. Great statesmen and great philanthrod The men do not dive for them, as pists always have a loose, shambling sponge fishers in the Mediterranean gait, which comes from thinking about do, but use long handled things like others more than about themselves, oyster tongs to fish them out of the The strut of the vain man, the teeter- water. In this clear water they can ing trip of the "dude," the lounging see every inch of the bottom, make up gait of the unemployed club man, are their minds what sponges to take, and all too familiar to call for description. seize 'ld of one carefully, detach it from the rock to which it clings, and lift it into the boat. They are not the The gait can never be picked up in nice, delicate, high-colored things we after life, it must be born in a man or see in shop windows. When taken first woman, and cultivated in early youth. from the water they look and feel more It is lost to a man when he falls into like a piece of raw liver than anything bad ways, for so surely as he loses his else I can compare them with. They are slippery, slimy, ugly, and smell honor, so surely will he pick up the bad. Their color is generally a sort of gait of the loafer. An honest man, brown, very much like the color of gentle or simple, never walks like a gulf weed, only a little darker. Most thief, and a thief can never counterfeit people are taught, in their days of the gait of an honest man, but in atvisit Nassau they expect, perhaps, to see sponges swimming about the harbor, if indeed they do not surprise some of the more athletic ones climbing trees or making little excursions over the hills. But they are disappointed when they learn that the animal part disap-

They then become the sponges of commerce, and are divided into eight varieties in the Bahamas. Some, called "lambswool," or "sheepswool," are as fine and soft as silk and very strong. Others, although large and perhaps tough, are coarse and comparatively worthless. There are, too, bouquet sponges, silk sponges, wire sponges, and finger and glove sponges. The process for curing them, I believe, is to keep them on deck for two or three days, which "kills" them. Then they are put in a crawl and kept there for eight or ten days, and are afterward cleaned and bleached in the sun on the roots are cut off, and the sponges are trimmed and dressed for exportation.

Pretty Riders in Pink.

Now, in place of foxes, these gallant knights of the pink coats, knee-breeches, whips, 'ounds, etc., had-what do you suppose? Nothing more nor less than an old bag of aniseseed, which they caused to be dragged around over a few miles of easy cross country. Let one "hunt" serve as a sample. Lem, a farmer's man, from Schuylerville way, was hired to hitch up his old mare to the bag of aniseseed and perfume the line of march. He was told to avoid stumpy, stony country, ravines, water over a foot deep, brush that would tear the "pink," etc., and to otherwise do as a live fox fleeing for his life would not do. Lem obeyed to the letter. He picked out broad, smooth fields, and when he came to a fence would let down the bars or take off the top rails. After dragging the old rag-bag around and around, in plain sight of some favored spot . where the "kerridges" would be subsequently located, Lem

would hide the fox in a little clump of bushes in a big field, to be caught at the finish. At a proper time away would go the horses and dogs, who were to be pitied for being in such silly company, and some ladies and gentlemen-always would smiff out the seed-bag, and up would rush one of the huntsmen and capture the "brush"-which would be other would capture the "mask," or face, and the dandy cocksparrow warmud, would move along Broadway prouder than peacocks. - Troy Times.

## Blood Heat.

Blood heat is set down on Fahren-It is sometimes recommended that heit thermometers at 98 degrees, but the grapes should be gathered as they more careful investigation has shown ripen, by going over a vineyard two or that the temperature of a healthy perthree times and picking off not only son is between 102 and 103. One-half bunches that are ripe, leaving the green a degree either way indicates an abnormal condition, while I degree below would make a doctor shake his head ominously. When a fever sends the entirely upon the amount of fifel on hand how long the fire will continue to while labor is as dear and wine as removed before the machiner; is burn-

Bed furniture in dull colors grows in favor almost daily, and faded rose and blue and olive pillow shams and curtain linings make a bed look like something quite different from the snowy couch of poetry, or from that later vision of the upholsterers, the bed with scarlet counterpane covered with lace. The new fashion is pretty and luxurious looking, and who can say that it is not fitting, in the days of Louis XV. chairs and costumes?

HOTEL LIFE.

Becoming Yearly More Popular Among Those Who Can Afford It.

"So you think hotel life is gaining in popularity?" ventured a Journal reporter to Mr. Welch, of the St. Nicholas. The conversation had turned on hotels, their conveniences, the guests, and the strange sights hotel men see. "Yes, sir; for those who can afford the comfort and conveniences of hotel life it is growing more popular year by year. In a well-appointed, first-class hotel people can live undisturbed by the various ills that housekeeping is heir to, and the time will come when

half the well-to-do people of the city will inhabit its first-class hotels." "And if you were asked the cause of the growing popularity what would you

"I would give two reasons prominent among the many that I might name. The richer class of people, who divide their time among the south in winter and the northern wateringplaces in summer, varied with an occasional trip to Europe, find that their comings and goings can be done with much less discomfort and less expense by living in a hotel than if they were maintaining an establishment of their own. With such people comfort and convenience, the avoidance of unnecessary bother and aggravating delay, enter more into their calculation than does expense." "You mention two reasons?"

"The other is that the male members of families living in hotels are generally men in active business pursuits, only home at meal-times and in the evenings. They do not wish to have their wives burdened with the innumerable cares of a household, the trouble and vexation of servants, and the exactions of the family cares generally. To such a separate establishment, as rents go now, is more expensive and less comfortable. Taking rent, the cost of fine furniture, and the expense of a corps of servants, there is no comparison between the two modes of living."

"Yes, but that class of guests must

be very exacting in their demands at a "There's where you and probably others make a great mistake. Of all the people who use hotels they are the least troublesome and exacting. In fact, they are the easiest to please. They are accustomed to good living, a well-served table, finely furnished rooms, obedient and obliging servants, and when they find all these at their command that is all they ask. They know just what the service of a firstclass hotel is; they know that there is least want and that every convenience of the house is at their disposal. Oh, no, we never have trouble with them."

give trouble?" "Well, probably the most troublesome are people from the country unused to stopping at hotels. They have an exaggerated idea of their own imwhich he sheltered himself while at themselves and others uncomfortable. sea. After the sponges reach the deck But should they stay at the hotels a of the vessel they are cleaned and month or so, it's wonderful to note the dried and go through a curing process. change that takes place. They soon find out that their comfort and convenvenience are the two things most thought of by the proprietor, and they fall right into the groove and find that they have simply to go on living and be happy.'

"Is there not some danger that the increasing popularity of the fashionable flats will result injuriously to the hotels?"

"I think not. In the first place, the expense of living in these stylish apartment-houses is much greater. In the best of them suits for a family range from \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year. and this means the bare walls-no beach. When they reach Nassau the furniture and no meals. Still, they are growing more popular every day, and. as the best hotels are losing none of their wealthy guests, I can only surlive in these houses and in hotels in the city is receiving constant accessions."

"Do people marry from their hotel?" "Why, certainly; that's one of the natural concomitants of hotel life. And how much pleasanter it is! The groom has but to give a single order to | ing about as if in search of something wanted, and an army of servants are that something was wrong, and soon ready to carry out the arrangements after discovered that the python had getting to be common il faut-so much | found him at last coiled up in an empso that I know of two to come off this fall where the parties have their own houses, but, preferring the thorough at Mr. Burns, but the latter was too system of a hotel, have given me their quick for the reptile, and seized it by palaces and country villas. orders."-N. Y. Morning Journal.

### How to Furnish Bedrooms. Bedrooms are more luxurious than

ever in the modern American houses, and this is altogether the wrong place for luxurious or sumptuous furnishing. A bedroom should have as little furniture as possible beyond what is absolutely essential. No draperies which can hold the dust, no stuffed furniture, and no carpets other than soft rugs for the feet. French bedrooms are furnishafter disporting themselves in sight of ed much in this way, and are only used as sleeping apartments. A boudoir very few-for half an hour, the dogs leading off the chamber may be as luxurious and tempting as possible, but the bedchamber should not be a lounging place ever, lest the air becomes viin a real fox-the animal's tail, and an- tiated. An English brass bedstead is always a most admirable piece of furniture for a bedroom, since it combines riors, spattered a little, perhaps, with cleanliness and duarbility. These bed-mud, would move along Broadway steads are not costly in the end, and are easily kept bright. An open grate fireplace should be in every chamber in the house. The floor should be of hard wood, with a smooth surface, or, if of pine, it should be painted or shel-lacked and varnished. There should be no hangings over the bed or at the windows. If the bedroom is to be attractive, its attractiveness should be in its simplicity and extreme cleanliness. There are other rooms in which it is possible to exhibit as much grace and taste as inclination dictates, but the nursery and bedrooms should have no pretensions aside from healthful and comfortable fittings .- San Francisco

The best cocoanuts come from Central and South America. They are not geons of the hospitals, \$140 per month picked nor shaken from the trees, but | and two rations; to the purveyor, \$130, to 20 per cent. are lost in transporta- apothecary, \$130 per month, and his into cheap confectionery; the others are | the fifteen hospital physicians and burned, shell and all, and ground up | surgeons \$120 per month each, and to into what is called spice mixture, which | each of the twenty-six mates \$50 per is used to adulterate pepper, cinnamon, month. The stewards received each Germany divides humanity at large inallspice, etc. There is thus but little \$35 per month; the clerks and store- to two grand categories, the intellectloss or damage except to the con- keepers \$2 per day; the seven matrons

one pipe for a family. The members iers, 1 shilling and a ration, and if cititake their turn, and the visitor has his zens 2 shillings and a ration a day. chance along with the others.

A Persian Spoon.

A sherbet spoon is from one to two feet in length; the bowl, cut from a solid block, holds from a claret glass to a tumbler of the liquid. This bowl is so thin as to be semi-transparent, and is frequently ornamented with an inscription, the letters of which are in high relief. To retain their semitransparency, each letter is undercut, of an inch from the surface of the

surface of the spoon-bowl is covered the center of wealth, life and fashion. by two cleverly applied pieces of carv- The building of the theatre was begun ed wood, which appears to be carved in 1808. from one block, But this is not the case—they are really cemented there. Angeles, Cal., is passionately fond of These pieces are carved in such a deli-honey and to gratify his taste he robs case—they are really cemented there.

twenty inches long—is formed in a with great desterity. separate piece, and inserted into the edge of the bowl in a groove cut to receive it. This handle is also elabodian Pacific Railway, and is to estabrhomboid-shaped handle, at times four inches broad at the widest part and only a tenth of an inch thick. The groove where the handle is inserted into the edge of the bowi of the spoon and the point of junction are hidden in shape, only a tenth of an inch thick. This, too, is carved in lace-like work, and it is cemented to the shaft of the spoon. A kind of flying buttress of

back part of the shaft to the shoulder proof and preservative, and dyes the voluntarily. whole of a fine gamboge yellow similar to our boxwood. The weight of the The tools used by the carver are a being alike, save when ordered in pairs or sets. The price of the finest specimens is from 5 shillings to 15 shillings

These sherbet spoons are really works of art, and are valued by Oriental amateurs. Many of the merchants are very proud of their sherbet spoons, and being wood, they are "lawful;" for a metal spoon, if of silver, is an abomination; consequently, the teaspoons in Persia have a filigree hole in the bowl, and thus can be used for stirring the tea only, and not for the unlawful act of conveying it to the mouth in a silsomebody always ready to satisfy their ver spoon. Of course, these high-art | Mayhew family were married, from sherbet spoons are only seen at the which can be traced a hereditary line houses of the better classes, a coarser wooden spoon being used by the lower "Then who are the people that do classes. The spoons at dinner serve as cent cartinguake, said the other day: "I or the pottle deep potations of the irre-ligious Chambers' Journal Shaky." Walt must have been dab-bling in railway stocks.

## A Hungry Python's Breakfast.

This is the fellow who gobbled up the kitten," said Mr. Burns, of No. 115 Roosevelt street, as he pulled a box into the middle of the store and carefully lifted the lid. A large python lay contentedly coiled up in the bottom and lazily lifted his head and blinked at the observers, while a number of monkeys who had spied his snakeship from a couple of cages began jumping wildly from side to side and set up an unearthly screeching, in which some three hundred parrots and cockatoos heartily joined. A black cat that had cautiously crept up and sniffed the box humped her back, thickened her tail,

and spit. "That's the mother of the kitten that the snake ate," added Mr. Burns. The land, where the ice-crowned Alps are python was a splendid specimen of his kind. He was over twenty feet in to drink. There is no water on the length and ten inches thick. The kit- cars, and at the stations they look at ten must have been pretty well digested, for there was no abnormal bunch in the snake's body to indicate where mise that the number of people able to | it lay. Mr. Burns received this and | two other African pythons two days | disciples with distaffs, spinning-wheels ago, and neglected to nail down the and looms, and already the old-fashlid of the box that held the East India ioned linen fabrics spun and woven by snake. In the morning, after the arrival of the snakes, when he entered the | make good and true stuff," said one store he noticed the old black cat walkthe proprietor specifying just what is and mewing pitifully. He suspected without a hitch. Hotel weddings are made his escape from the box. He ty barrel in the rear of the store. He was in a bad humor, and made a dash the neck. "The fellow then tried to coil himself around me and give me a squeeze," he said, "but I know how to handle these animals, and didn't give him a chance. I put him into his box and shut down the lid. He is quiet enough now, and will remain so until

he gets hungry again." The other two pythons are smaller and their bodies are of a darker color. Mr. Burns gently shook one box and the snake raised his head, darted out his forked tongue, made two or three crooks in his neck, and gazed steadily at the reporter. "He's going to make a grab at you," said Mr. Burns, and slammed down the lid; "I know when these fellows mean mischief. Do they bite hard? Well, they can draw considerable blood, and their bite smarts. I've been bitten several times and have grab them around the throat and then know just how they intend to coil. They can't fool me now any more."-New York Times.

# The scale of compensation was at

the extreme of moderation. In no deto the currency in which it was rated, could pay have been invested with the attraction of reward. Yet it is submitted as not devoid of interest. To the office of director of the military hospitals was attached the pay of \$150 per month, two rations, one for servant | er the country is rich or poor. and two of forage; to that of the chief physician and surgeon of the army, \$140 per month, two horses and wagon, and two rations of forage; to each of the three chief physicians and surwhen ripe fall off themselves. From 10 | and his assistant \$75 per month; to the tion. Those partly spoiled are made two assistants, \$50 per month each; to 50 cents each and a ration per day; the thirty nurses each 2 shilling and a ra-Yakut girls all smoke. There is but tion a day, and the orderlies, if sold-Magazine of American History.

### GLEANINGS.

Empress Eugenie's long black cloak and black cane, on which she leans constantly, attract the deepest sympathy of the gay world at Carlsbad.

A negro witness in Macon, Ga., testifying in a bicycle case, gave this as the result of his observations: "If you ride slow you turn over yourself; if you so that, although standing up an eighth | ride fast you turn over somebody else.' The Walnut Street Theatre, Phila-

bowl, yet the whole is of the same delphia, seventy-five years old, is the light and delicate texture, no part oldest theatre in America. It was orig-thicker than another. One-half of the inally built in an outskirt; it is now in A dog in the neighborhood of Los

cate manner as to be almost filmy in hives whenever an opportunity offers. appearance, resembling fine lacework. He has grown quite expert in the busi-The handle of the spoon-at times ness and can extract the sweet stuff A philanthropic London lady has

rately carved in delicate tracery, and a lish a colony of deaf mutes. She will lish a colony of deaf mutes. provide an instructor in farming, and is to expend a considerable sum of money in that experiment. The paper with the largest circulation in the world is the Petit Journal of

Paris. It now circulates 750,000 copies by a rosette of carved wood, circular per day. Its director, Mr. Hyppolite in shape only a tenth of an inch thick. Marinoni, is the inventor of the Marinoni, noni perfecting presses. He was originally a cattle herder. China is losing the services of the similar delicate wood-work unites the foreign officers in her army and navy

just when she needs them most. The Germans are being called by their Gov-The spoon which, when it leaves the ernment, which is just now cultivating carver's bench, is white, is varnished friendly relations with France, and the with Kaman oil, which acts as water- English officers seem to be resigning While the elderly Baroness Burdett-Coutts appears always in public dress-

spoon is in the largest sizes two ounces. ed in the quietest black, her compararively young husband, Mr. Bartlettplane, a rough sort of gouge, and a Burdett-Coutts, is distinguished for his common penknife. Each spoon is of a dressing in clothes of the extremest separate and original design, no two fashionable cut and of thunderously loud colors. A returned missionary says that the Zulus in their native state are one of the finest races in the world. All the

men are honest, and all the women chaste. But as soon as they are converted to Christianity, and begin to wear ciothes, they generally become vicious and dissolute. In Martha's Vineyard the ratio of deaf mutes to the population is one in every 150 persons, a ratio greater than in any other portion of the country. Two centuries ago two cousins in the

drinking vessels, for tumblers are un- believe with Kant in the unsubstantialknown; and the metal drinking cups so | ity of things. It is doubtful if what we much in use are merely for traveling, | see around us has any real existence.

When it rains in Mexico it pours. At Pachuca a number of men were passing a bridge when a storm began. One of them ran under the bridge for shelter. The river rose so quickly that he could not escape, and was swept down the stream many miles, being torn to pieces

on the trees and stones. At Madrid a few days ago an opera manager rebused a danseuse for making a misstep, remarking: "You dance like a chicken." The dancer's husband demanded an apology, but the manager denied having insulted the lady. The husband thereupon plunged a dagger into the heart of his wife's traducer.

The most expensive thing and the hardest thing to get in Europe is pure water. At the hotels even in Switzerin sight, they charge you for ice-water you in amazement if you ask for it -Toronto Globe. The old women of an English village

have been provided by one of Ruskin's them are in demand. old woman of the town .- Waterbury American. The most artistic of Italian furniture, made from precious woods inlaid with

gold, mosaics and ivory, is turned out in Bergamo by a firm that has been engaged in the business during a century. Old and new specimens of its workmanship are much sought after by foreign connoisseurs for the adornment of The new precious gem discovered a couple of years ago in a mine near

Bridgewater, N. C., and known as the "Hiddenite," is said to be almost equal to the diamond. It is of a clear, beautiful grass-green tint, sparkles like a diamond, and is very hard. The gem has aroused much more interest in Eng-Cremation is making great strides in

France. The Prefect of the Seine means to establish Siemens furnaces in several of the cemeteries of Paris, and proposes to cremate all persons whose bodies are not claimed by their friends. If this experiment proves successful, the Government will probably intro-duce a general bill on cremation. New Jersey has a law to protect chil-

dren of the poor from overwork. The had two or three tight squeezes, but I | authorities want to enforce the law, but they are constantly hampered by the opposition of parents, who conceal the ages of their children and train them to represent it as greater than it really is, in order that they may secure the fruits of their offspring's unlawful la-

The inquiries of United States Consuls in the various countries of the gree, however, in the absence of value world seem to establish beyond question the fact that business is pretty generally done on the credit system. In some countries the system seems to be carried further than in others, but all resort to it, whether their government is stable or unstable, and wheth-

A few years ago what is now the great onion tract of Chester, in Orange County, N. Y., was a worthless piece of land. To-day it would bring readily \$1,000 an acre. Last season on these mendows 120,000 bushels of onions were grown, which were sold for more than \$125,000. This season's crop will he even larger. There are no other equally large onion tracts in the coun-

A celebrated biological savant in ual and the animalistic. At the head of the first stand the Germans and the English, with cognate lower gradations, and in the second category Spaniards, Italians, Russians, Croats, Turks, Arabs, negroes, Chinese, down to North American Indians, entirely given over to brutalily.